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Wednesday, August 4, 1964. 4th of Av, 5724 - 271 Nisan, 5725.

### GENERAL Vagn Ben-Nike, Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization, will leave Israel this month a sorely disappointed man.

**BEN-NIKE** He came to this country with a country with a AND BURNS in the second

World War as leader of the Danish underground and a saviour in that role of many innocent Jewish lives. There is little doubt that he tried to perform the functions assigned to him here with equal honesty and sincerity according to his lights, but these were obscured almost from the start by some unfortunate errors of judgment.

The Chief of the Truce Supervision Organization is entrusted in this area with the task of supervising the General Armistice Agreements through the means of the Mixed Armistice Commissions. The only way to do this is to keep the terms of reference contained in these agreements and to watch over the activities of the M.A.C. chairmen and observers to ensure as complete an objectivity as possible.

This task in itself, in the state of tension which exists in the area, would be sufficient to tax the abilities of most mortals but General Ben-Nike resolved quite early to strike out in an independent line. Thus in September of last year, very shortly after he took office, he issued a pre-emptory order to Israel to stop work on the Jordan hydroelectric project in the demilitarized zone beneath the Rhot Yasov bridge. The action in itself was of very doubtful legality, but what made it even worse at the time was the fact that it followed severe pressure from Syria accompanied by an ultimatum. This was the first serious test of the General's firmness and he failed in displaying it towards an Arab state.

The next manifestation of this mistaken attitude was in the formulation of the interim report on the Jordan project which he submitted to the United Nations on February 24 of this year. He ascribed the increase of tension to "psychological warfare" and gave a one-sided selection of incidents upon which he based his conclusions. Instead of censuring Jordan for failing to meet its clear obligation to agree to talks which Israel properly demanded under Article XII of the Armistice Agreement, he actually went out of his way in the report to blame Israel for increasing tension by invoking this clause.

When the shooting broke out on June 30 in Jerusalem General Ben-Nike in effect abdicated his responsibility by refusing to accept the blame for the start of the firing or the breach of the cease fire which had been arranged. This indecision was rightly castigated by the Director General of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs as being liable to undermine the moral authority of the United Nations and to serve as an encouragement to further aggressive violence.

The decline of the authority of the Truce Supervision machinery in the past year has led to an attempt to seek extended powers for the Truce Supervision Organization. This is a mistake in emphasis, since the TSO was never intended to be armed eventually with the power to act independently of both sides. Its task is to make the Armistice Agreements fructify into peace treaties by presiding impartially and helpfully over the deliberations of delegates from both sides and helping them to learn how to work out their problems together.

General Burns, the next incumbent as Truce Supervision Chief, now steps into an exceedingly unenviable inheritance. To the complex of military, legal, political, and diplomatic difficulties with which he will have to deal he brings not only experience as a soldier but also a reputation for diplomatic acumen. It has been a mistake in the past to imagine that the main qualification for a TSO Chief must be military experience. Basic military functions are involved too and men of good will everywhere and not least in Israel, will extend to General Burns their sincere good wishes for success in a task of key importance in the preservation of the peace not only of the Middle East but of the whole world.

## SMILES AT ANGLO-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT SIGNING



Mr. Anthony Head, Britain's War Minister, signing the Suez Canal Zone Agreement with Colonel Nasser, Premier of Egypt (right), smiles contentedly. Express Photo

## Suez Pact Bolsters Unpopular Nasser

By KENNETH HARRIS

CAIRO (UPI) (delayed).

At the time the Anglo-Egyptian Canal Zone Agreement was signed, it was the first real step in the armistice process since the start of the Egyptian Revolution. It was a man who has been in Egypt on and off for 20 years.

"You can put it in a sentence," he said. "These people have been a subject race for 2,000 years. Up till less than 20 years ago, if the British Ambassador wanted to see anybody here he just told them — had them told — to come round to the Embassy. The Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, anybody. The only person he condescended to go and see himself was the King. That's what conditioned their attitude along with the fact that they were told to come out."

That's where agreement comes in. It lets out the poison. It creates a new basis for our relations with Egypt. Details of the agreement seem against the main job it does are neither here nor there.

Old Cairo hands, newsmen and diplomats, could not agree that the details are neither here nor there. But on the whole I think they would agree with Smith. Whatever they think, there can be no doubt what the most important man in Egypt, Colonel Nasser, thinks about the agreement. The Egyptian Prime Minister sees it as the first real step in the armistice process since the start of the Egyptian Revolution. It was a man who has been in Egypt on and off for 20 years.

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## Jerusalem's New Look: Stone or Concrete

By GERDA L. COHEN

KERRR... ump. A mighty bang, followed by the patter of falling earth and boulders. No one bothered to look out of the window to see which way the artillery was pointed. A yelled warning — "Baroud!" — told neighbours that Jerusalem was back to the normal cacophony of rock-blasting, pneumatic drills and stone-chipping. Trying to sleep, perhaps, but a healthy, cheerful noise. Of late, planing has been fenced off a dozen empty plots in Rehavia, and scaffolding rears around a dozen public buildings. In Jewish Jerusalem, this side at least, enjoys a building boom.

Tel Avivian, might burst — "where's the boom? And with justice, for Tel Aviv can boast of ten times more construction than the Capital. During 1963, Jerusalem contractors started work on 33,318 square metres, compared with 222,845 sq. m. in Tel Aviv, and 110,266 sq. m. in Haifa. Finished construction in the three cities last year bore a simple relationship.

Despite the transfer of the Government to Jerusalem, expansion has lagged behind hopes. Private building has been

## Public Buildings Wait on Funds

I put up in '38. The lower story was completed in stone, but Arab disturbances cut off supply from the quarry, and we had to experiment with artificial stone for the second floor. The upper hall has retained its freshness while the lower is grimy and chipped.

For every building of this character, there are a hundred where the stone has been used and is in fact the main material. But the average Israel building, conventional in design, has been built with concrete. Stone has been used in the walls, but the concrete is in the floors and roof. And, whereas the concrete is (which also concerns the concrete) stone all three to post-

Some builders interpret the stone vs. concrete controversy in a political light. They charge that the Government, which is not a fan of the stone through its "monopoly" — the Even Yehi Quarries. The management of Even Yehi themselves deplores the high prices, which they attribute entirely to labour costs. A quarry-worker averages IL10.500 daily pay, plus insurance, shoes and clothing, holidays and transport. This has led to Nasserite quarries competing with the Corridor for the privilege of providing a facade to buildings in the Capital. An Arab friend gets IL3 a day (no objection from the Histadrut) for doing a quicker job than a Jewish worker. Thus Nasserite sells at IL3-10 per sq. metre, including freight from Galilee.

During the Mandate, about 2,000 Jerusalem Arab families as well as about 100 Jewish workers made a living from the quarries. Despite trade courses and the incentive of a fat pay packet, there are still no more than 100 labourers in this occupation.

The 5-10 Boneh tariff differs remarkably from the 10-15 quoted by opponents of the law. Native stone could be bought for IL19 a sq. metre, and the bevelled high-grades amount to IL23. The rough-hewn stone is cheap enough for immigrant housing, at IL16 a sq. metre, and have actually been tried in Kitzanah, cutting down the walls of which contrast favourably with the dingy white terrazzo.

The District Town-Planning Commission upholds the principle of a Capital built in stone. Masonry which ripens with age, and which is a simple, complex, should continue to be the fabric of Jerusalem. "But contractors want their profit, and the Municipality wants to be short-sighted expediency. Every building permit incorporates a 'relaxation' from the Mandate ruling, even for the heart of the city display an exception to their stone neighbour.

A municipal sub-committee drafted an amendment to the law, allowing concrete, and masonry, to be used in the heart of the city. After 10 years of delay and second thoughts, the amendment is still awaiting approval.

Count Rife

Sometimes the builder would be extremely glad to have a majestic carved exterior, but find it too expensive. An example is the Convention Centre, the gaunt ribs of which protrude ominously at the gate of

## Jerusalem Art Notes

### Pre-Historic Beauty at Bezael

Up: Elongated churn from Khirbet Bittar near Beersheba. Below: Glazed jar from Tel Aviv.

THE August "Exhibit of the Month" at the Bezael Museum is an aquaville by Max Klee "Pottery," a lovely semi-abstract pattern of classic ceramic forms. This little picture gives the "Leitmotiv" to the exhibition "Craftsmanship at the Dawn of History," the theme of which is the timeless beauty of organic shape.

The layman is most impressed by the arrangement of the exhibition, which would make an exemplary pottery room in a future Archaeological Museum. The vessels are displayed under the walls all around the room, accompanied by large ornamental cross-shaped plaques. Some finds are in cabinets, and there is a reading corner. The centre of the room is occupied by a "Stonehenge" — the magnificent calcified basin vessels excavated near Beersheba by Jean Perrot are arranged in a circle. There is no professional over-crowding, every place stands in its own right. Copenhagen's famous Glyptothek couldn't have done better.

The Perrot finds from Be'er Abi Matar dominate the exhibition. These thin-walled, perfectly shaped and delicately decorated basalt vessels indicate that the Biblical Horites, the people King Chedorlaomer slew in Abraham's time, were most sophisticated craftsmen whose works would have had excellent chances at today's Triennale in Milan. The tiny bone bird is a treasure. The absolutely enchanting but of a goddess offers proof that

in these early days of humanity not everyone in the country was as fond of fat women as the moulder of overfed clay-ladies at Shinar Hagdora. There are also some curious gourd-shaped vessels. If they were really churns, as the caption has it, it is a wonder how anyone got the butter out of them.

The Tel Ghassul culture is represented by its typical cornets and a fine collection of decorated and painted pottery. The latter recur down to early Arab pottery and even in the Ramallah ware of today. Among the objects lent to the exhibition by the Museum of ancient history in Tel Aviv (whose marvelous collections are almost unknown) are remarkable fragments of house-shaped pottery, one of them has a human face in low relief and red paint and would be willingly accepted as a most recent product of Picasso's ceramic workshop.

The catalogue states that the exhibition's aim is to "show the beauty of the shapes of the vessels which are determined largely by their functions and materials and also to emphasize a point which has been rather neglected in the last decades — the aesthetic feeling of man in this early period." This task has most decidedly been accomplished. However, we do not believe that early man had any aesthetic feelings at all. He had something far better — aesthetic instinct, which allowed him to create something functional.

T.F.M.

## U.S. Stockpiles Nuclear Weapons at Record Rate

By JOSEPH L. MYLER

WASHINGTON (UPI).

IN its 16th semi-annual report to Congress, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission stated last week that it is stockpiling H-bombs and A-bombs at a record clip under orders from President Eisenhower to keep ahead of Russia in the nuclear arms race. The A.E.C., "producing atomic materials at an all-time high rate," noted that nuclear weapons have become battlefield weapons as well as strategic city-killers. It added that — "the nation's atomic weapons stockpile, growing rapidly in numbers, reflects a trend of increased variety and versatility... Development of new nuclear weapons has extended the military usefulness of available fissionable material."

In this connection, the Commission reported with pride on its "operational flexibility," which makes it possible to shift emphasis quickly from one kind of weapon production to another. Two of its plants can make either H-bomb or A-bomb materials, or both.

Progress in the expansion of plant facilities has boosted the capital investment in atomic energy in the United States to \$2,500 million, an upsurge of \$12,000 million, has been appropriated for nuclear arms and power. In addition to lifting U.S. raw material production to record peaks, the A.E.C. also maintained or increased uranium procurement from foreign sources. South Africa, Canada, the Belgian Congo and Australia Ore processing development have made possible "major reductions in the cost of fissionable material," the report said.

A homogeneous thorium reactor, now in the development stage will open to exploitation a vast new atomic resource in 1959-60. Thorium, which can be obtained from atomic reactions into a fissionable material, is three or four times as plentiful as uranium.

These magnificent singers have left Israel, one cannot help but feel sorry that the Capital displayed such an absolute lack of initiative about engaging them here, even if with the accompaniment of a suitable pianist.

Pelle Benoit

ON Sunday, August 2, Miss Betty de la Porte, the noted South African mezzo-soprano, and Peggy Hayman, the South African-born Jerusalem violinist, accompanied by Mr. Arish Sachs, will give a concert for the benefit of polio relief in the garden of the Z.O.A. House in Tel Aviv. Among other works, the programme will include a cantata by Benjamin Moscovitz, a cycle by Arnold van Wyk, French and Italian folk songs and violin and piano sonatas by Vivaldi, Respighi and Francis Poulenc. Miss de la Porte is expected to sing to Tel Aviv for this concert.

FRANKO

JERUSALEM Neglected SMALL towns around Tel Aviv had the opportunity of enjoying operatic concerts by Frances Ford, Marianna Radev, Gabor Canali and Kim Berg with the I.P.O. after the roaring success of the Verdi "Requiem," and thus afford the young people a new and priceless experience. Now that

THE A.E.C. is pushing through a five-year reactor programme to bring nuclear power costs down to where coal and water power "in the foreseeable future." They have already been brought to a record low by new industrial groups are now surveying atomic power possibilities and will have spent \$3m. by the end of this year.

The atomic engine for the submarine "Nautilus" launched in January, is a complete model of the nuclear power plant for the submarine "Sea Wolf." Progress is being made in the development of a third, improved submarine engine, and atomic plants for airplanes.

Summing up this spring's giant island-sinking plan, the Bikini Atoll, the A.E.C. reported to Congress that the island, 21 American servicemen, and 21 Japanese fishermen who were exposed to radiation in the huge March 1 H-bomb test at Bikini — a blast 1,500 times as powerful as the atomic bomb which ended the war in 1945 — are now being evacuated.

Radiation Casualties

Of the natives evacuated from Bikini Island, 74 suffered radiation burns now nearly healed. Of these, 29 experienced temporary loss of hair. But there is no reason to expect any permanent after-effects. None of the Americans developed symptoms of radiation sickness.

The Commission noted that the Japanese have yet to accept U.S. offers of medical assistance for the burned crewmen of the cruiser "Forums Dragon," which was a few miles outside the official hazard area on March 1; but it quoted Japanese physicians as reporting that the injured were "improving satisfactorily."

In the long run, scientific investigation "provides no basis for alarm, as to the consumption of tuna caught in the Pacific," the A.E.C. said. But after five

months it is still "unwise" to eat fish from Bikini or Eniwetok lagoons without first making a laboratory test. Fish caught elsewhere in the Marshall Islands or in the open ocean are safe.

THE A.E.C. said it was willing to make one of its test explosions a public show for civil defence purposes. It would gauge the effectiveness of atomic violence on buildings and shelters. A Civil Defence official said his agency would like representatives of the public to be present "at the next H-bomb blast."

FATHER OF H-BOMB

Forty-six-year-old Dr. Edward Teller, who built the H-bomb after Dr. Robert Serber, had turned down the leadership of the project, was born in Budapest of Jewish parents. He studied at the Karlsruhe Technical Institute and at Leipzig University, and in 1935 became engaged in important research work at Göttingen.

After the Nazis took over Germany, Dr. Teller went to Denmark and thence to London, settling in the United States in 1938 to take over the post of Professor of Physics at George Washington University. He has been connected with the important work done at the Institute for Advanced Study at Chicago since 1940, and for the past two years he has headed the H-bomb laboratory at Livermore, California.

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regeneration process to convert liquid vegetable oils into solid fat was not his, but that of his elder brother, the late Moshe Wilbushevit.

The purpose of the continuous solvent extraction plant which was installed at Rehavia in 1951, was not only to replace the press but to supplement them with a view to reducing the content of oil left in the olecake, thus increasing to the maximum the oil yield and thereby saving currency.

Yours etc, U. BHALON Managing Director, "Shemon."

ADVERTISING FILMS

Mr. — As leading producers of advertising films, we feel that Mr. Rubinstein, in his letter to The Jerusalem Post of July 15, exaggerated the length

of the films he saw. The two films and the slides shown during the information lasted in all not more than six minutes or five per cent of the entire programme. Advertising films and slides are a recognized part of cinema shows all over the world; if well done, they can be a variety to a show.

The film about the benefits should rightfully have been produced by the Government Health Department. Failing this, the Israeli Company should not be blamed for adding a quite subdued advertisement to their film which they made at considerable expense and which they show as a public service.

We agree with Mr. Rubinstein that anything shown in a cinema apart from the main film should be Hebrew speaking. We are not convinced, however, that "regulated" cinema performances are a solution to this problem.

Yours etc, M. BLUMENFELD United Film Works Ltd. Tel Aviv, July 15.

## Vintage Celebrations AT ZIKHRON YA'ACOV

Aug. 11-Aug. 12, 1954

Visits to Zikhron Ya'acov, Ramat Hanadiv (Rothschild Mausoleum), the excavations at Caesarea, and Beit Yehonatan Mausoleum.

PROGRAMME

commencing at 8.30 p.m., on August 11, 1954

Songs by Shoshana Damari — Moshe Wilenski (piano); the "Hapoel" orchestra and choir, conducted by Y. Granatnik; folk-dancing by the "Hapoel" ensemble, directed by Yoav Ariel.

A Reception for Tourists

will be held by the Local Council at the famous wine-cellar after the performance.

Further information from the Government Tourist Information Office:

JERUSALEM: 5 Rehov Ben Yehuda

TEL AVIV: 29 Ben Yehuda Street

HAIFA: 3 Rehov Herzl

and from the Local Council at Zikhron Ya'acov.

The artistic programme is presented by the Cultural Department and Tivur ve-Tivur Tourist Department of the General Federation of Jewish Labour in Israel, in conjunction with the Government Tourist Centre.

Ministry of Commerce and Industry Tourist Centre

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